

SOUTHERN BLOOD BOILS EASILY

By Ernest G. Walker.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—The biggest fighting arena in the country is at the Capitol. No Congress passes into history without some efforts at physical violence, by men who have lost their tempers. For many years visitors were shown an ink blotch in the old committee room of the House Naval Affairs, where an irate Missourian, by the name of Tarsney, had thrown a pot of writing fluid at the head of an offending colleague—and missed him.

Nowadays all the visitors to the galleries of the Senate were to show the round and youthful looking Senator from Texas, Mr. Bailey, and they also inquire whether one W. Sinkler Manning is seated at one of the high benches in the press gallery where the correspondents watch the proceedings of the Senate. Their fine mixup the other day, right in front of the mahogany portal to Senator Aldrich's Committee room, has been the dominant theme of a week, which will be gossiped about long after the debate over the sugar schedules and the increase in the duty upon potatoes is forgotten by all except those who administer the laws.

The Northern men in Congress rarely figure in these encounters. They do not lose their tempers so quickly. Call a Southern man a liar or other like offensive name and he will fight upon the spot. If he did not the story would be told back home and his home folks would snub him and ostracize him when he returned. No one, of course, likes to have his honor or his veracity impugned, but the Northern Congressman finds some other way to retaliate.

But the Northern men have their quarrels, often of a very bitter nature. There is probably a score of Republican Senators who are not on speaking terms with all their colleagues. One conspicuous case of their present session might be mentioned—that of Senators Aldrich, of Rhode Island, and Dilliver, of Iowa. No one knows just what passed between them, but they had a heart to heart wrangle some weeks ago, engaged in the plainest kind of talk and the one hates the other cordially. But they did not come to blows. Time and again they approach the very limit of parliamentary law and etiquette in what they say about one another, but they respect that limit.

The House has had a quarrel scene. Missiles have been flung in open session and during the days just preceding the Spanish war, there was a pile up of members right on the floor. Representative Bartlett, of Georgia, threw a book at Representative Brumm, of Pennsylvania, and there followed a most turbulent scene. In the earlier, and as many pessimistic people claim the better, days of the Republic, such affairs were followed by challenges and sometimes by duels. Nowadays the combatants glare blankly at one another for a week or two or a month or two and then make it up and become fairly good friends.

No one marvels when the nimble Senator Beveridge of Indiana, trips over to the seat of Senator Bailey of Texas and sits down for a most earnest conversation. Their relations are entirely friendly. But it was only a few years ago that, one afternoon, just after the Senate had adjourned, the quick tempered Bailey, walked over to the seat of the Honorable Beveridge and elbowed him by the throat, pulled out his cravat and mused him up quite generally before the bystanders separated them. Mr. Bailey barely missed being in contempt of the Senate, but the wise ones argued it out sagely that as the Senate was not in session there could have been no contempt. Senator Beveridge is very plain spoken at times. He has frequently angered older Senators both by his words and his manner. Some of them thought Senator Bailey on that occasion had some provocation although they never for a moment questioned his method of showing resentment.

It was altogether different when the two South Carolina Senators, Tillman and McLaurin, started a biff bang contest right on the floor when the Senate was in session. That was contempt of the Senate beyond all question. The doors were closed in a twinkling and the indignant Senate went into executive session. It suspended the two fiery South Carolinians. President Roosevelt recalled a White House invitation to Senator Tillman and the air of all Washington resounded with discussion of the incident. Both Senators had to apologize to the Senate in the most abject terms and it was many a day before any of their colleagues were willing to receive them personally or socially.

The Bailey-Manning episode occurred in the public corridor, adjoining the Senate chamber, after adjournment, and there was no question of contempt in their scuffle. Manning, like the Senator, is a Southerner and would not stand for being called a worse name than liar.

The rules of conduct for a Senator, as well as for a Representative, have been growing stricter and stricter in recent years. There is little or nothing about that subject in the manual of Senate or House, but some very well recognized ideas about the proprieties have been growing up. Men in either legislative body are very quick to ostracize an offender or to acquaint him with the fact that he is incurring displeasure. It was not a long time ago that Senator Warren, of Wyoming, was virtually compelled to apologize for a little prank which seriously offended the dignity of the Senate and brought down upon him the wrath of the Committee on Rules. He had a seat just across the center aisle from Senator Tillman. The latter was engaged in a vigorous exchange with some colleagues. Senator Warren saw the cork of a medicine bottle protruding from the South Carolinian's coat pocket. Stepping across he gently lifted the bottle out, held it up playfully to the gaze of the Senate, while Mr. Tillman was all unconscious of what was happening and then replaced the bottle in its receptacle. There was a titter of amusement among the more thoughtless but the older men lost no time in imparting to Senator Warren the knowledge that he had offended grievously.

A few years ago one of the very rich Senators was interested in the con-

JURY FAILED TO FIND MURDERER

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

Who killed Henry Wetherill, the negro, is still an unanswered question in police circles. Who they believe committed the crime is another story, and to justify their suspicions "Waikiki," Jim McCandless and Tom Cummings, all Hawaiians, are held under investigation, with the finger pointing more to the first than to the others. But even with these suspiciously apparent pointing in the direction of "Waikiki," a footprint found near the scene of the murder into which one of McCandless' shoes fits perfectly, turns the suspicion in another direction, and, as the Irishman says, "An' there y' are."

The coroner's jury, which for four evenings and a portion of yesterday afternoon heard evidence from a large number of persons who had been more or less in contact with Wetherill, ended its deliberations yesterday by rendering a verdict to the effect that Wetherill was certainly killed, but by some person to the jury unknown. The verdict reads as follows:

"Henry Wetherill, alias Henry Wai, came to his death on the 15th day of June, 1909, from severe wounds in the head and fractures to the skull, said wounds being inflicted by a blunt instrument, to wit, a piece of scantling 2 inches by 3 inches, by 4 feet 1 inch long, held in the hands of some person to this jury unknown."

But the testimony in the hands of the police and the County Attorney's office is valuable, inasmuch as it is a conflicting mass of contradictions, in which many of the witnesses are clearly shown to have deliberately lied. This is particularly true of "Waikiki," an unprepossessing Hawaiian of low stature, whose police record both here and on the Coast is bad, particularly for fighting. His testimony was clearly proven to be valueless except to show him to be a liar, and valueless in proving who was the murderer. But these lies and contradictions are valuable to the police authorities, for they show that "Waikiki" is apparently trying to hide his own movements on the night of the murder.

Henry Wetherill, although to all intents a negro, is on the articles of the S. S. Pleiades as Henry Wai, "born in Hawaii." Among Hawaiian sailors on the Pleiades he was thought to be a part Hawaiian. A coroner's juryman said he was sure that Wetherill was once known as Santos.

NEW PROFESSOR FOR COLLEGE OF HAWAII

The Board of Regents, College of Hawaii at a recent meeting appointed to the position of Professor of Zoology, Mr. William Alanson Bryan.

Professor Bryan comes to this work with peculiar fitness. He received his Bachelor's degree from the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts in 1896. During his student days he was Assistant in Zoology at the Iowa College and in charge of the College museum. He has served as special lecturer on Museum Methods and Zoological subjects in the University of Minnesota, University of Chicago and Drake University. In 1898 he was Assistant Curator in charge of the Department of Ornithology in the Field Museum of Chicago, and in 1899 he was appointed by the United States Department of Agriculture to investigate the Fauna of Hawaii. From 1900 until 1907 Professor Bryan was Curator of Ethnology and Natural History in the Bishop Museum, Honolulu, and since that time has been promoting the interests of the Pacific Scientific Institution. Professor Bryan is a member of the leading Zoological and Natural History Societies of the U. S. He has written a number of scientific treatises, among them "A Key to Hawaiian Birds" and other technical papers on birds and fishes. He came therefore to this field of service with a broad training and an intimate acquaintance with both the land and marine fauna of the Islands.

PAIN IN THE STOMACH.

It is most annoying, as well as disagreeable, to be troubled with pains in the stomach, and there is no need of it, for one dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy will allay the pain. Try it once and be convinced. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

The standard of conduct required of Representatives has also been raised. There was a time not long back when a hundred Representatives could be seen on the floor daily smoking like chimneys. The hall of the House became blue with tobacco smoke during sessions. Many men would be sitting at their desks writing letters and reading newspapers. Nowadays, any Senator or Representative who smoked on the floor of Senate or House during sessions would not only be forfeiting the respect of his colleagues, but he would be warned peremptorily by the sergeant-at-arms to desist.

They do read newspapers occasionally now and now occasionally write a letter. But the sentiment of Senate and House is that these things are disrespectful and that, if a Congressman will not pay attention to what is going on, he had better occupy himself in conversation with his seat-mate. This, of course, does not contribute to the general good order, but it is not so conspicuous a breach of etiquette to the galleries as reading or writing.

CONSUL GENERAL UYENO DENIES ADVISING THE PLANTERS TO STAY FIRM

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

A direct denial on the part of Consul General Uyeno that he either advised the planters not to accede to the demands of the strikers or advised his government that the strike leaders were anarchists; the arresting, arraigning and admitting to bail of those leaders indicted the previous day for conspiracy to commit murder and the loud claims of these same leaders that they are assured of financial assistance from Japan and the Pacific Coast, were the features of the strike situation yesterday. It is reported that a meeting of the strike leaders was held on Thursday night at which a difference of opinion arose as to the advisability of continuing the strike. Negro, who is said to have advised peace, denies that any such meeting and any such sentiment are facts.

An uneasy feeling is felt among some of the shareholders of the Hawaii plantations that the demands to be presented by the laborers there to the Planters' Association are to be summarily turned down, the association members having instructed their representatives that the planters of Hawaii are to stand on common ground with the planters of Oahu in meeting all wage raising requests. It is feared that any direct refusal to listen to the requests from Hawaii will result in a general strike on the Big Island, a strike that would be harder to handle than this one on Oahu. The Planters' Association officials have given out no intimation of what they propose to do, however, and it may be that the uneasy feeling is unjustified in every way.

The strike here is beginning to affect the local stocks, Oahu, Ewa and Waiaina having shaded off during the week. Oahu opened the week at \$31.75 and sold yesterday down as low as \$29.75; Ewa has gone off a quarter and Waiaina from \$92 to \$91.

While the leaders in the movement profess to be still in a most sanguine frame of mind, the nerve-racking week they have had has pretty thoroughly cowed them. Makino is the hardest hit. He is commencing to acquire the look of a cornered rat, showing his teeth but watching anxiously for some hole to crawl into and some means of escape for himself. Negro claims to be looking forward to the time when his supply of sureties has run out and he can go to jail. "I am tired out," he announces. "Tired physically, that is, not tired of the fight." It seems not improbable that he will have his wish before long.

Consul Contradicts Cable.

Consul General Uyeno contradicts absolutely the information obtained through the Associated Press that he had advised the planters here to stand out against the strikers, who were led by anarchists. Mr. Uyeno issued a statement to the Japanese press and to representatives of the white press, to the substance of his statement being that he has not as yet forwarded any detailed information concerning the strike to the Japanese Foreign office or to Washington.

The strike leaders, through information of their own, state that they have reason to believe that the Foreign Office has information which discredits them, but believe that this information came from some source other than the Honolulu Consulate. Negro advances the theory that Editor Sheba "forged a cable in the name of the Consul and forwarded it to Tokio!" For a Harvard graduate, this is good.

Strike Funds from Coast.

"I have just received a cablegram from the mainland assuring us that we may depend upon getting money to keep us going from the whole Coast," boasted Negro. "All the Japanese from Vancouver to San Diego are with us. We are getting funds from Japan, also. Japan may be poor, but there is money enough to be secured there just the same to support thirty thousand strikers here. We can stay out just as long as necessary. The planters claim that they can afford to lose one year's crop, but they seem to think we do not know that to lose one year's crop is to drag out the loss to the plantation over three years. We are losing only sixty-nine cents a day. They are losing the profits of three years on their investments."

"The Japanese are going to win. In the Japanese lexicon, I want to tell you, there is no such word as 'surrender' or 'impossible.' They can put us in jail. I rather wish the time would come when I can go over there and rest up. I am getting worn out and a cool cell does not seem uninviting. But we will not 'surrender.' Napoleon, Nelson and Togo are not in the surrender class."

Makino's Mixed Citizenship.

Makino is getting twisted up in his claims to Japanese protection. Yesterday, the Japanese Consul General requested the authorities to look through Makino's papers to see if there was a passport there for Makino. His claim to protection hinges in the first place on what proof he can produce that he is a Japanese subject. The passport was found and shown to the Consul.

This was all right, but unfortunately for Makino there turned up during the day a sworn statement by him, his application for naturalization as an American citizen, in which he claimed that he was a British subject, a loyal adherent of the House of Guelf. This declaration of intention was made in May, 1904, and was subscribed to by Makino as "Fred K. M. Higginbotham." Apparently he is a British Higginbotham and a Japanese Makino.

Strikers Returning to Work.

The reports from Waipahu and Aiea last night were that everything was quiet. On both plantations the number of Japanese returning to the camps is increasing. Nearly every night a few Japanese slip away from the oversight

of the strike captains in Honolulu and make their way back to the plantations, slipping into the camps as unostentatiously as possible. Quite a number of these go out into the fields daily with the strikebreakers.

The report that the Montague would take Japanese strikers away from here for Yokohama was denied yesterday among the Japanese. It is stated that very few of the strikers could raise the passage money, even if they wanted to go. What the married men and the contractors among the strikers want, according to their own mutterings, is to get back to work. All that is preventing them is the fear of their fellow strikers.

Court Proceedings.

Arraignments and the fixing of bonds on the new indictments returned against the Japanese connected with the leadership in the wage agitation, were the order of the day in court proceedings yesterday. The final result was that sufficient sureties were presented by Attorney Lightfoot for the six defendants and they secured their release.

At the morning session of Judge De Bolt's department of the Circuit Court the six leaders were arraigned on charges of conspiracy to commit murder and battery on the person of Editor Sheba of the Hawaii Ship.

The six men arraigned were Negro, Makino, Tasaka, Kawamura, Yamashiro and Soga, the proceedings being characterized by a discussion as to whether additional bonds should be required of the men and a statement by Judge De Bolt in which he stated that even handed justice must be dealt out, both to the prosecution and the defense, and also that the law did not recognize any nationality.

Arguing against requiring further bonds of his clients, Lightfoot stated that by reason of the number of charges that were accumulating against the men it was becoming a difficult problem to secure the necessary bondsmen, and the indications were that the prosecution would secure more indictments in the future.

De Bolt Summarizes.

Attorney Prosser, representing the Attorney General, stated that the men should be required to furnish additional bonds and intimated that they might find it profitable to leave the country under the accumulation of charges against them.

Lightfoot insisted that there was no reason for such an assumption upon the part of the prosecution, insisting that his clients were dependable citizens who could be relied upon to answer their accusers in court.

In reaching the conclusion that \$1000 bonds were about right Judge De Bolt entered into a general summary of the situation. His decision that a \$1000 bond was the proper figure was later modified by a reduction to \$400, on the representations of Lightfoot, who pointed out that the charge of conspiracy to commit assault and battery was a third degree offense and a misdemeanor.

In the course of his remarks Judge De Bolt said:

"It strikes me that the seriousness of the charge would not justify the court in allowing them to go without a reasonable bond. However, we must not forget that these people are entitled to exactly the same rights as all other persons. I wish that to be understood at the very beginning of the trial and to prevail throughout. There may be more or less feeling brought about by these arrests and the various charges made under present circumstances, but there is a duty that devolves upon the prosecution—a very important one—as well as upon the court, to deal with these Japanese in a way that they will be made to feel and know that in an American court they can get justice, and such justice as will punish the guilty according to the crime committed, and which will allow the innocent to go free. All persons must, however, respect and obey the law."

"Will Have Justice."

"No person, no matter what his nationality may be, should feel that by reason of his nationality or by reason of his position in life, or by reason of any peculiar circumstances attending him, that that has anything to do with the hearing and trial of his case in court. The law knows no man; it knows no race, color or creed and we can only deal with these Japanese as we would with any nationality. We look upon them as units, each as a man. We don't know his nationality as far as the law is concerned."

"It may be unnecessary for me to say, but I would suggest that the prosecution should prosecute vigorously and properly, presenting all the evidence they have, and presenting it with all the force they can possibly present it and the defendants have the same right to present a vigorous and proper defense, but let it all be tempered with justice, common sense and reason, and let these people, being citizens or subjects of another nation, feel that though they are in a foreign court they will have justice."

In the cases of J. Mikawa and eleven other Japanese indicted for riot at Waipahu in connection with an attempt to rescue a prisoner from Policeman Wills, continuances were granted until Monday, the bonds of \$250 already given being considered sufficient by the prosecution.

Before Circuit Judge Whitney nolle prosequi were entered in the cases against a number of Japanese who were brought before the court previous to the indictments having been found by the Grand Jury. The charges for which nolle prosequi were entered were against Miyasaga and two others for conspiracy; Miyasagi and eleven for riot and Sugawara for assault and battery.

THE SOCIALISTS ARE HEARD FROM

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

In their hall in the McCandless building on the corner of King and Alakea streets, the local branch of the Socialist party held its regular meeting last evening. Matters of local import were discussed, though there were only a few members of the organization present. Those who were in attendance last evening were Jacob Kotinsky, Jos. Whipple, C. M. Albrecht, J. Rosenstein, and one other, name unknown. Jacob Kotinsky read from the stenographic report of the last National Convention of the Socialist party, the extracts which he read dealing with the immigration question. This pre-empted a discussion on immigration in general and Japanese immigrants in particular in which some strong statements were made.

In regard to the present strike of Japanese laborers on the plantations, all those present displayed a decided attitude in favor of the strikers. Words of commendation for the organization of the local strikers were spoken and also for the quiet which has prevailed among the strikers. One speaker stated that "no other nationality would have stood what has been piled upon them" save the Japanese. That the Japanese laborers will eventually become Socialists, and that a great many of them have Socialist tendencies at the present time, was the contention of another of those present.

All but one—the exception being C. M. Albrecht—were heartily in favor of casting aside all restrictions on immigration. Albrecht maintained that he was willing to have the Oriental come into the country so long as it did not mean dollars and cents out of his own pocket. Jacob Kotinsky stated that, were any other nationality employed on the plantations of Hawaii save the Japanese, the strike could never have occurred, showing, he said, that the Japanese were capable of organizing and were therefore worthy to enter the United States.

The matter of intermarriages between people of different nationalities was also discussed, all but one of those present being in favor of the practice, the case of the white girl, daughter of a minister in California, who married Aoki, the Japanese, being used as an example. Albrecht was again the dissenting voice. Mention was made of a local Japanese official, but he apparently was not in the good graces of the Socialists, for Kotinsky said that "nobody would want to marry that idiot."

"When the Japanese first came here in large numbers" said one speaker, "they were called 'scabs' by the Hawaiians and other laborers who were supplanted. Now these same fellows are working as 'scabs' on the plantations, and the Japanese are naming them as such. One of these days the Hawaiian stevedores will go on strike and the Japanese from the plantations will step in and fill their places—at more pay. By the time that this has happened a number of times, an understanding between the two will have been arrived at, and they will stand together and get higher wages."

CALIFORNIANS ENGAGE HAWAIIAN SINGERS

S. F. Commercial News.—Music will be one of the features which will make pleasant the visit of the hundred Californians who are going to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition under the auspices of the California Promotion Committee, the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Exchange of San Francisco and other organizations of California. It will be music of most soothing nature, speaking of tropical islands and balmy South Seas, for it will be furnished by a quartet of Hawaiian singers and players, especially engaged for the occasion.

These singers and players will not only assist in making the time pass pleasantly while en route, but will serenade the people of the various cities and towns at which the train will stop, and will also make music for the various functions in which the Californians will participate while in and around Seattle.

It is also planned to visit the Hawaiian section of the exposition and serenade the people of the Islands while Californian fraternizes with the representatives from the Hawaiian Territory, this being but another link in the chain of community of interests between the people of the entire Pacific Coast region.

On the trip about Puget Sound, which will be participated in by the Californians with one hundred guests from Seattle, the Hawaiian singers and players will furnish the music, thus increasing the pleasure of the occasion.

KAMAAINA'S GREETING FROM MID-ATLANTIC

S. S. George Washington via Halifax, June 18.—Mid-Atlantic. Wireless alohas Friday Advertiser, Bulletin, Star.

Inquiry by telephone of the F. W. Macfarlane last night elicited the fact that Col. George W. Macfarlane is expected to reach the mainland soon from his European trip. The message is probably from him.

The last named has been practically disowned by the higher wage agitators and has been left to his own resources, which appear to be extremely limited. He states that his wife is attempting to secure counsel, but so far her efforts have been without avail. Sugawara made a murderous attack upon a countryman who did not care to contribute to the campaign fund of Makino and his associates.

GILMAN'S KOA TABLE SET UP

Secretary Mott-Smith has received the following interesting letter from Hon. Gorham D. Gilman of Boston:

Boston, May 27, 1909.
Honorable E. A. Mott-Smith.

My Dear Sir:—I wrote you some weeks ago that after over five months' waiting I had received the Koa table sent me by kind friends at Honolulu. The table was so water-soaked by its being sunk in the salt water of Hell Gate that each part had to be separated from its adjoining part and thoroughly dried, after which each part was restored and the table made as complete as when it left the manufacturer in Hilo.

The result is a very fine specimen of Hawaii's beautiful wood, and also of a beautiful piece of furniture. It is a source of constant admiration. The accompanying testimonial hangs near by and tells the story of aloha.

Am I asking too much of you to do the favor to announce through the press that the table has reached its destination, and is most highly prized by the recipient of such a valuable gift?

I would ask that the Hawaiian Gazette might make the acknowledgment, as I see that paper, and thus know that the present was duly made.

Very truly yours,
GORHAM D. GILMAN.

JAPANESE DO NOT ALLEGE DISCRIMINATION

"I wish most emphatically to deny on my own account the report published in the Star this afternoon that there is dissatisfaction among the Japanese with the members of the Board of License Commissioners," said Ono, of the Banzai saloon, whose application for a license was recently refused. "For my part, when the commissioners state that the location I have is not satisfactory, or they have some other reason for refusing me a license, I bow to their decision. I do not claim or believe that there was any discrimination against me because of my race or my feelings in regard to the strike."

"I can go further than that; I believe that from my knowledge of the Japanese engaged in the liquor business in Oahu I can say that there is neither discrimination against them nor any talk among them of discrimination."

DIME'S WORTH OF POI WAS COSTLY

All on account of a dime's worth of poi, three persons contributed \$37 as the total amount of costs and fines into the police court treasury yesterday morning, and the lawyers' fees (there was a legal adviser for each side) are not included. Joe Castro, the Guam Wonder, that is, of former years, in the roped arena, contributed \$22 and Wong Chow \$15, both having been arrested for affray.

The trouble started over Mrs. Castro sending to Wong Chow's for ten cents worth of poi, while the Chinaman refused to give unless the dime was forthcoming. Mrs. Castro went over to talk to Chow about it and a wordy altercation resulted and blows were struck. Joe appeared on the scene and started to clean out the establishment. His former athletic training came handy and it is said he bowled over about three poi pounds.

CONFIDENCE

said Lord Chatham, "is a plant of slow growth." People believe in things that they see, and in a broad sense they are right. What is sometimes called blind faith is not faith at all. There must be reason and fact to form a foundation for trust. In regard to a medicine or remedy, for example, people ask, "Has it cured others? Have cases like mine been relieved by it? Is it in harmony with the truths of modern science, and has it a record above suspicion? If so, it is worthy of confidence; and if I am ever attacked by any of the maladies for which it is commended, I shall resort to it in full belief in its power to help me." On these lines

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION has won its high reputation among medical men, and the people of all civilized countries. They trust it for the same reason that they trust in the familiar laws of nature or in the action of common things. This effective remedy is palatable as honey and contains all the curative properties of pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It quickly eradicates the poisonous, disease-breeding acids and other toxic matters from the system; gives vigorous appetite and digestion, and is infallible in Prostration—following Fevers, Scrofula, Indigestion, Asthma, Wasting Diseases, and Throat and Lung Troubles. Dr. W. A. Young, of Canada, says: "Your tasteless preparation of cod liver oil has given me uniformly satisfactory results, my patients having been of all ages." It is a product of the skill and science of to-day and is successful after the old style modes of treatment have been appealed to in vain. Sold by all chemists.